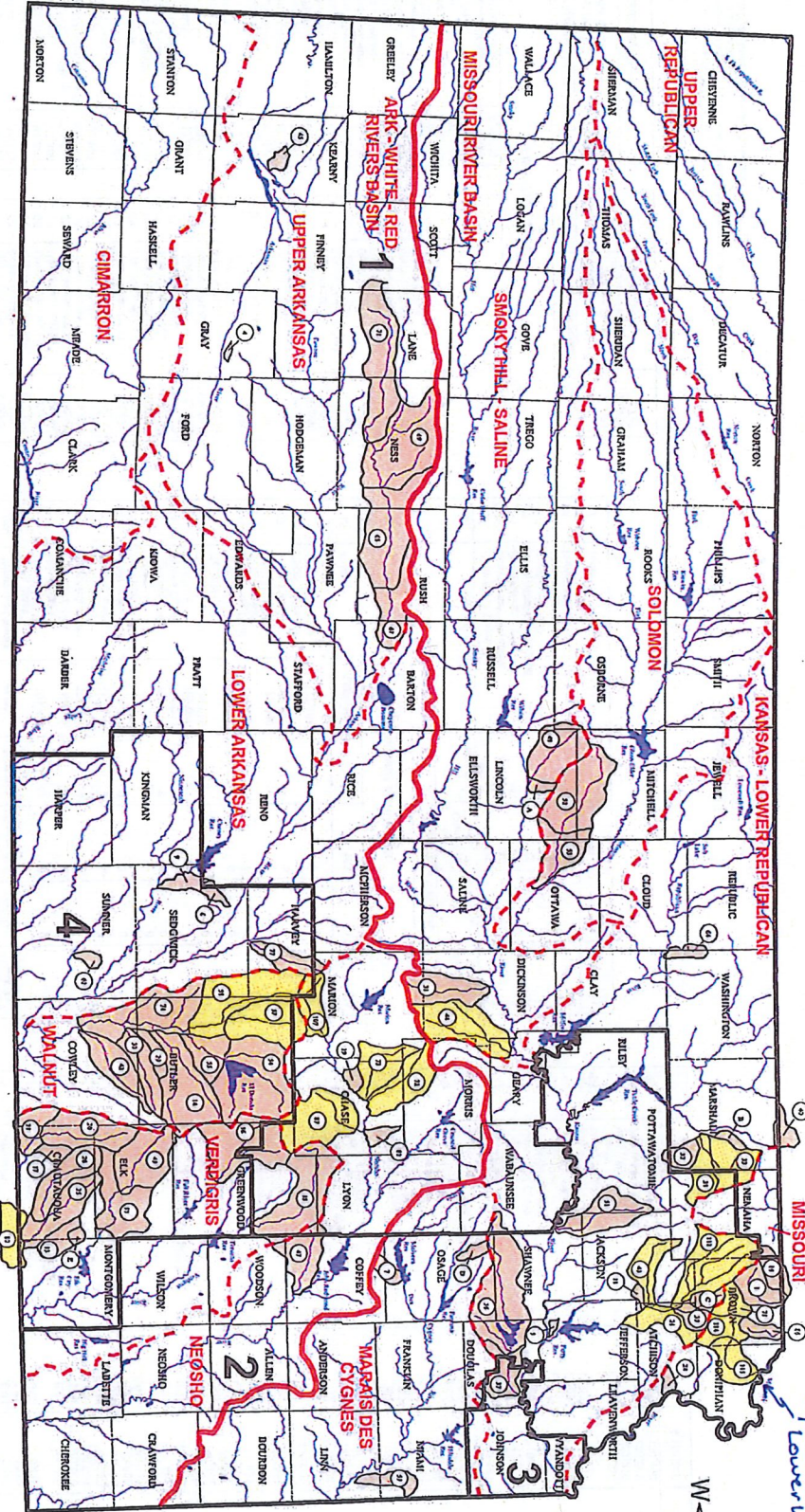


- PLANNING STAGE (PROGRAM/NEUTRAL)
- OPERATIONS STAGE (PL-560)
- CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE (PL-560)
- CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
- RIVER BASIN BOUNDARY
- SUB-RIVER BASIN BOUNDARY



Watershed Projects Kansas

January 2011

KS-11-07
 The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Kansas State Office
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 Topeka, KS 66604
 Phone: 781-281-1000
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PL-566 Watersheds

No.	Watershed Name	Acres	No.	Watershed Name	Acres
1	Walnut Creek	80,594	50	Lower Elk River	130,440
2	Cinnamon	6,440	51	Cross Creek	113,786
3	Thompsonville	4,022	52	Upper Salt Creek	210,790
4	Andale	46,421	53	Lower Salt Creek	91,555
5	Spring Creek	22,456	54	Upper Walnut North	218,506
6	Spring Creek	22,456	55	Upper Walnut South	153,494
7	Spring Creek	45,360	56	Whitewater West	174,860
8	Spring Creek	45,360	57	Whitewater West	174,860
9	Spring Creek	45,360	58	Whitewater West	174,860
10	Spring Creek	45,360	59	Whitewater West	174,860
11	Spring Creek	45,360	60	Whitewater West	174,860
12	Spring Creek	45,360	61	Whitewater West	174,860
13	Spring Creek	45,360	62	Whitewater West	174,860
14	Spring Creek	45,360	63	Whitewater West	174,860
15	Spring Creek	45,360	64	Whitewater West	174,860
16	Spring Creek	45,360	65	Whitewater West	174,860
17	Spring Creek	45,360	66	Whitewater West	174,860
18	Spring Creek	45,360	67	Whitewater West	174,860
19	Spring Creek	45,360	68	Whitewater West	174,860
20	Spring Creek	45,360	69	Whitewater West	174,860
21	Spring Creek	45,360	70	Whitewater West	174,860
22	Spring Creek	45,360	71	Whitewater West	174,860
23	Spring Creek	45,360	72	Whitewater West	174,860
24	Spring Creek	45,360	73	Whitewater West	174,860
25	Spring Creek	45,360	74	Whitewater West	174,860
26	Spring Creek	45,360	75	Whitewater West	174,860
27	Spring Creek	45,360	76	Whitewater West	174,860
28	Spring Creek	45,360	77	Whitewater West	174,860
29	Spring Creek	45,360	78	Whitewater West	174,860
30	Spring Creek	45,360	79	Whitewater West	174,860
31	Spring Creek	45,360	80	Whitewater West	174,860
32	Spring Creek	45,360	81	Whitewater West	174,860
33	Spring Creek	45,360	82	Whitewater West	174,860
34	Spring Creek	45,360	83	Whitewater West	174,860
35	Spring Creek	45,360	84	Whitewater West	174,860
36	Spring Creek	45,360	85	Whitewater West	174,860
37	Spring Creek	45,360	86	Whitewater West	174,860
38	Spring Creek	45,360	87	Whitewater West	174,860
39	Spring Creek	45,360	88	Whitewater West	174,860
40	Spring Creek	45,360	89	Whitewater West	174,860
41	Spring Creek	45,360	90	Whitewater West	174,860
42	Spring Creek	45,360	91	Whitewater West	174,860
43	Spring Creek	45,360	92	Whitewater West	174,860
44	Spring Creek	45,360	93	Whitewater West	174,860
45	Spring Creek	45,360	94	Whitewater West	174,860
46	Spring Creek	45,360	95	Whitewater West	174,860
47	Spring Creek	45,360	96	Whitewater West	174,860
48	Spring Creek	45,360	97	Whitewater West	174,860
49	Spring Creek	45,360	98	Whitewater West	174,860
50	Spring Creek	45,360	99	Whitewater West	174,860
51	Spring Creek	45,360	100	Whitewater West	174,860

Pilot Watersheds

Letter	Watershed Name	Acres	Letter	Watershed Name	Acres
A	Lost Creek	12,326	C	Little Delaware	27,971
B	Snake Creek	16,420	D	Mission Creek	10,910
			E	Aiken Creek	6,726
Pilot watersheds = 38 structures completed					

Authorized for Construction

No.	Watershed Name	Acres	Reservoir Structures			Remaining to Build
			Total Planned	No. Completed	Under Con- struction	
33	North Black	104,416	63	36	0	26
34	Upper Black	54,886	35	27	0	8
50	Vermilion	130,440	20	20	0	0
44	Lower Elk River	179,776	17	15	0	2
47	Lyons Creek	153,000	8	7	0	1
52	Whitewater East	174,860	9	8	0	1
58	Whitewater West	174,860	9	8	0	1
28	Grasshopper/Cedar	61,440	37	22	0	15
72	Creek	104,070	8	7	0	1
73	Diamond Creek	72,211	9	7	0	2
43	Elk Creek	89,036	61	18	0	43
87	South Fork	134,550	10	8	0	2
78	North-Middle	45,890	23	0	0	23
114	Forts Wolf	41,590	15	3	0	12
115	South Fork Wolf	73,040	0	0	0	0
107	Lower Wolf	89,410	16	0	0	16
112	Doye Creek	177,184	0	0	0	0
15	Upper Delaware and Tributaries	1,000,459	338	153	0	184

Land Treatment Watersheds

No.	Watershed Name	Long Term Contracts			
		Needed	No. Completed	Active	Remaining to Sign
33	North Black Vermilion	187	175	0	12
34	Upper Black Vermilion	53	45	0	8
35	Lower Black Vermilion	20	20	0	0
36	Lyons Creek	17	15	0	2
37	North-Middle Fork Wolf	12	12	0	0
38	South Fork Wolf	30	30	0	0
39	Squaw Creek Lower Wolf	175	29	5	141
88		5	0	0	0
Total		517	351	5	161

Construction Completed

No.	Watershed Name	Date Completed	Acres	No. Reservoir Structures
5	Thompsonville	12/80	4,932	3
4	Cinnamon	6/81	6,440	4
18	Nobo	6/86	9,360	3
19	Silver Creek	6/86	18,418	6
24	White City-Brewery-Whiskey	6/86	12,540	25
29	Muddy Creek	12/87	20,594	44
1	Walnut Creek	6/89	8,689	2
13	Bees Creek	12/70	45,380	4
39	Little Delaware	6/70	51,120	16
20	Little Delaware-Mission Creeks	6/70	10,086	15
45	Latin	12/70	100,210	27
26	Middle Caney	6/72	200,001	15
7	East Caney	6/72	22,498	8
14	Little Walnut-Hickory Creeks	6/72	22,498	8
9	Spring Creek	6/74	171,610	40
2	Hedges Creek	6/74	6,300	4
30	Rock Creek	12/75	85,860	22
20x21	Big Caney ²	6/77	228,000	31
6	Aradale	1/70	16,421	1
15	Upper Verdigris	2/79	210,860	38
35	Lower Caney	5/79	98,370	38
32	Inter Caney	5/79	30,585	15
33	Inter Caney	5/79	13,081	15
40	Upper Elk River	6/82	94,877	27
37	Lower Wabash	6/82	12,820	4
40	Mission Creek (NE)	7/85	198,220	4
71	Walnut No. 5	6/88	25,200	7
71	Grand-Stimpfal	6/88	24,288	3
32	Spring Creek	6/88	9,134	3
77	Lower Salt Creek	9/81	9	5
42	Timber Creek	9/81	101,700	32
36	Upper Wabash	9/81	234,444	4
51	Upper Wabash	12/91	113,785	15
59	Middle Creek	4/92	44,691	1
33	Upper Walnut South Sector	5/92	63,494	2
21	Upper Caney	6/92	107,225	15
71	Middle Walnut	6/94	185,947	2
47	Big Creek	9/94	16,322	5
64	Dry Creek	9/95	210,860	35
52	Upper Salt Creek	9/99	145,292	9
67	Wal Walnut No. 1	12/01	38,915	0
88	Pony Creek	12/03	117,050	20
46	Splittman Creek	12/03	28,518	0
54	Wal Walnut	07/06	218,596	23
66	Wal Walnut No. 2	08/06	232,210	23
69	Wal Walnut No. 3	08/06	228,668	9
46	Lower Elk River	10/05	130,410	20
	Total		4,150,586	831



United States Department of Agriculture

March 2014

Overview

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers in order to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation or improved or created wildlife habitat.

EQIP



Environmental Quality Incentives Program



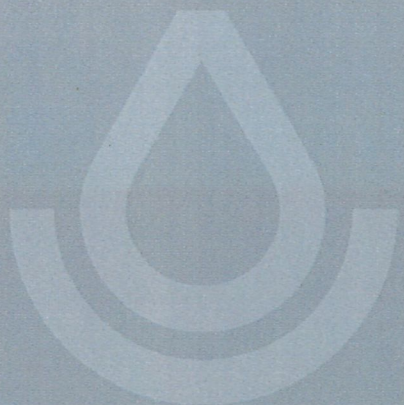
USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service offers voluntary Farm Bill conservation programs that benefit agricultural producers and the environment.

Benefits

Eligible program participants receive financial and technical assistance to implement conservation practices, or activities like conservation planning, that address natural resource concerns on their land. Payments are made to participants after conservation practices and activities identified in an EQIP plan of operations are implemented. Contracts can last up to ten years in duration.

Eligibility

Agricultural producers and owners of non-industrial private forestland and Tribes are eligible to apply for EQIP. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pastureland, non-industrial private forestland and other farm or ranch lands.



Helping People Help the Land

Socially disadvantaged, beginning and limited resource farmers, Indian tribes and veterans are eligible for an increased payment rate and may receive advance payment of up to 50 percent to purchase materials and services needed to implement conservation practices included in their EQIP contract.

Applicants must:

- Control or own eligible land
- Comply with adjusted gross income limitation (AGI) provisions
- Be in compliance with the highly erodible land and wetland conservation requirements
- Develop an NRCS EQIP plan of operations

Additional restrictions and program requirements may apply.

How to apply

Visit your local USDA Service Center to apply or visit www.nrcs.usda.gov/getstarted.

NRCS will help eligible producers develop an EQIP plan of operations, which will become the basis of the EQIP contract.

EQIP applications will be ranked based on a number of factors, including the environmental benefits and cost effectiveness of the proposal.

More Information

For more information visit your local USDA Service Center or www.nrcs.usda.gov/farmbill.

Find your local USDA Service Center

<http://offices.usda.gov>

What's New in EQIP

- The former Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program was folded into EQIP.
- Advance payment opportunities now exist for veteran agricultural producers.
- Advance payments for socially disadvantaged, beginning and limited resource farmers, Indian tribes and veterans were raised from 30 percent to 50 percent.
- Payment limitations are set at \$450,000 with no ability to waive.



A water trough in a pasture keeps cattle out of critical riparian area.

www.nrcs.usda.gov

Natural Resources Conservation Service

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Local Working Groups

What is a Local Working Group?

The locally led conservation effort is the foundation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) conservation program delivery process. The local working group supports the locally led conservation effort by coordinating USDA programs with other federal, state, tribal, and local conservation programs to provide an integrated solution to addressing natural resource concerns.

Purpose

Local working groups provide recommendations on local natural resource priorities and criteria for USDA conservation activities and programs. Convened by the local conservation district, the local working group responsibilities include:

- Develop a conservation needs assessment identifying broad conservation goals to solve natural resource problems
- Identify priority resource concerns that can be addressed by USDA programs
- Recommend USDA conservation program application and funding criteria, eligible practices (including limits on practice payments or units), and payment rates
- Assist the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the conservation district with public outreach and information efforts;
- Identify educational and producers' training needs
- Recommend program policy to the State Technical Committee based on resource data

Membership

Local working group membership should be diverse and focus on agricultural interests and natural resource issues existing in the local community. Membership should include agricultural producers representing the variety of crops, livestock, and poultry raised within the local area; owners of nonindustrial private forest land, as appropriate; representatives of agricultural

and environmental organizations; and representatives of governmental agencies carrying out agricultural and natural resource conservation programs and activities.

Local working group membership may include but are not limited to:

- NRCS designated conservationist
- Members of the conservation district board
- Members of the Farm Service Agency (FSA) county committee
- FSA county executive director
- Cooperative Extension (board members or manager)
- State or local elected or appointed officials
- Other federal and state government representatives
- Representatives of American Indian and Alaskan Native governments
- Agricultural business representatives

LWG Meetings

- Occur at least once each year
- Meetings are open to the public
- Meetings will be conducted as an open discussion among members
- Individuals attending the local working group meetings will be given the opportunity to address the local working group

For More Information

Contact NRCS or your local conservation district in your county for more information.



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Strengthening Conservation with Regional Partnerships

Use of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act Authority in the Regional Conservation Partnership Program

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service offers voluntary Farm Bill conservation programs that benefit agricultural producers and the environment.

Overview

The Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) is a new, comprehensive and flexible program that mobilizes partnerships to multiply conservation investments and reach common conservation goals on a regional or watershed scale.

Watershed Authority

For designated Critical Conservation Areas (CCAs), NRCS implements RCPP through several conservation authorities, including Public Law 83-566 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (hereafter referred to as "watershed program authority"). RCPP projects in CCAs may use all PL 83-566 authorized purposes except watershed rehabilitation.

Use of Watershed Program Authorities within CCAs

In designated Critical Conservation Areas (CCAs), RCPP applicants may request to use watershed program authority. Applicants requesting use of watershed program authority must follow all statutory and programmatic rules of PL 83-566 except for needing approval by Congress. RCPP applicants are strongly encouraged to thoroughly

review the specific requirements of the PL 83-566 before they begin the application process.

PL 83-566 requires the development of physically, environmentally, socially, and economically sound watershed project plans with actions scheduled for implementation over a specified period of years. Watershed project plans contain project actions, which are formally planned undertakings carried out within a specified geographic area by sponsors for the benefit of the general public. The plan includes required National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and economic documentation.

The length of time to complete all PL 83-566 statutory requirements should be considered when requesting watershed program authority. All RCPP proposed work must be completed and operational within five years of the RCPP agreement approval.

Sponsoring Local Organization

Watershed projects are required to be sponsored by one or more local organizations. RCPP applicants requesting the use of watershed program authorities must identify which organization(s) will be the sponsoring local organization(s). Project sponsors must have the legal authority and resources to

carry out, operate, and maintain works of improvement and individually or collectively have:

- Power of eminent domain;
- Authority and willingness to exercise authority to levy taxes;
- Ability to obtain permits and licenses;
- Ability to obtain needed land rights;
- Ability to obtain or provide assurance that landowners or water users have acquired such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed for project;
- Ability to obtain agreements from landowners to implement conservation plans on not less than 50% of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed;
- Ability to coordinate or lead public participation;
- Evidence of commitment of funding, installing, operating and maintaining the project for the design lifespan;
- Ability to implement needed watershed management features such as permitting, zoning, land use regulation, easements, or upstream watershed protection; and
- Evidence that any proposed municipal and industrial water supply use will be acceptable in quantity and quality to meet the anticipated needs.

To be eligible for program funding under the watershed program authority, the RCPP applicant or their project partners must meet the requirements of a sponsoring local organization. If you have questions about sponsoring local organization requirements, contact your local NRCS office.

Additional Requirements

All projects must follow NRCS standards and engineering criteria.

More Information

For more information on the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act authorities may be found in Public Law 83-566 (16 U.S.C. Parts 1001-1008, and 1010) and Codified Rule 7 CFR part 622. Specific information on how PL 83-566 authorities are implemented can be found in the National Watershed Program Manual and Handbook at the NRCS Web site:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/wfpo/>

nrcs.usda.gov

Natural Resources Conservation Service



United States
Department of
Agriculture

An aerial photograph showing a wide river or stream flowing through a dense, forested landscape. The water is light-colored, possibly due to sediment or a large waterfall, and the surrounding land is covered in thick trees.

Strengthening Conservation with Regional Partnerships

Watershed Planning and National Environmental Policy Act Requirements (NEPA) When Using Watershed Program Authority in the **Regional Conservation Partnership Program**

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service offers voluntary Farm Bill conservation programs that benefit agricultural producers and the environment.

Watershed Authority

For designated Critical Conservation Areas (CCAs), NRCS implements the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) through several conservation authorities, including Public Law 83- 566 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (hereafter referred to as "watershed program authority"). RCPP projects in CCAs may use all PL 83-566 authorized purposes except watershed rehabilitation.

Watershed Planning Overview

Watershed plans document social, cultural, environmental, and economic conditions in the watershed; describe all alternative solutions considered; describe and assess the environmental, economic, and social impacts of all alternatives; describe the extent to which each alternative achieves the stated purpose; and set forth arrangements and responsibilities for financing, installation, and operation and maintenance of project measures.

Who is Responsible for Completing Planning?

Partners, engineering consulting firms, and/or NRCS may complete the watershed plan and NEPA documents. RCPP applications for program funding must identify who will be responsible for completing the plans and must set aside adequate financial resources and time to complete the required documents.

Watershed Planning and NEPA Requirements

Applicants requesting use of Watershed Authorities must follow all statutory and programmatic rules as outlined in 7 CFR Part 622 and the NRCS National Watershed Program Manual (Title 390, Parts 500-506), including the development of a watershed plan and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The combined watershed plan-EA/EIS document must include (see NWPM Section 501.31):

- Purpose and need for action;
- Watershed agreement between NRCS and sponsoring local organization(s);
- List of alternatives including a no-action alternative, the agency preferred alternative, other reasonable alternatives, the most cost-effective alternative, a summary and comparison of alternative plans, and any relevant issues and concerns identified through scoping, including direct, indirect, and cumulative actions and impacts;
- Evaluation of all reasonable alternatives. The Plan-EA/EIS is developed following NEPA procedures. The Plan EA/EIS lays out the assessment of the environmental benefits and consequences for each alternative; how benefits may be enhanced; and how consequences will be mitigated;

- A thorough economic evaluation according to the Principles and Requirements for Federal Investments in Water Resources (March 2013) to address benefits and costs of each alternative in order to document the selected alternative;
- A complete and thorough description of the preferred alternative including the rationale for alternative preference, measures to be installed, mitigation, permits and compliance, costs and cost-sharing, installation and financing, operation, maintenance and replacement, economic tables, structural tables; and
- Performance outcome measures that are quantifiable and can be evaluated at completion of the project that will be used to assess the success of each performance measure.

If a proposed project already has an NRCS-approved PL 83-566 plan, the RCPP applicant should review the plan and date completed. By NEPA and NRCS policy, plans older than 5 years will need to be updated to evaluate current environmental conditions and reaffirm economic feasibility.

Time Required for Planning
New Watershed Plans and EA/EIS can take significant time to complete. The length of time to complete all planning and NEPA requirements should be considered when requesting watershed program authority. All RCPP proposed work must be completed and operational within five years of the RCPP agreement approval.

Additional Requirements

As per NRCS policy, all watershed plan-EA/EIS documents must be reviewed by NRCS's National Water Management Center to ensure compliance with applicable Federal laws and NRCS policy. Congressional approval is not required for RCPP-funded projects.

All projects must follow NRCS standards and engineering criteria.

More Information

For more information on the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act authorities may be found in Public Law 83-566 (16 U.S.C. Parts 1001-1008, and 1010) and Codified Rule 7 CFR part 622.

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<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/wfpo/>

NRCS Point of Contact

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Natural Resources Conservation Service